(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what steps Government have taken for such kind of disinformation being published intentionally by Pakistan to prejudice the people of Pakistan against India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is well known that there are sections of political opinion in Pakistan and in the Pakistani media which indulge in anti-India propaganda. Government have been bringing instances of such propaganda, which run counter to the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement, to the notice of the Pakistan authorities from time to time.

प्रधान मंत्री की वैंकूवर यात्रा पर किया गया खर्च

1048. **श्री शरद यादव :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री की वैंकूवर यात्रा पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गयी और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. नटवर सिंह) : वैंकूवर में आयोजित राष्ट्रमंडल शासनाध्यक्षों की बैठक प्रधान मंत्री ने 12 से 17 अक्टूबर, 1987 तक हिस्सा लिया था । वैंकूवर में करीब 12.19 लाख रुपए का खर्चा आया था। ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

		किया गया खर्च रुपये
1.	सरकारी प्रतिनिधिमंडल पर नकद भत्ता, कमरे का किराया और टेलीफोन प्रभार पर खर्च (इसमें सुरक्षा कार्मिकों का यह खर्च भी शामिल है) ।	5,58,028.76
2.	समाचार माध्यम पर नकद भत्ता, कमरा किराया और टेलीफोन प्रभार ।	1,35,229.41
3.	"चोगम" के सिलसिले में विविध खर्च जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से भोज, कार किराया आदि भी शामिल है ।	4,02,875.05
4.	"चोगम" के प्रबंध में सहायता के लिए पड़ौसी देशों में स्थित मिशनों से आने वाले अधिकारियों पर खर्च ।	1,22,466.25
	कुल योग	12,18,599.47

Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka

1049. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the strength of the Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka when it was first sent from India after the Indo-Sri Lanka accord;

(b) what is the strength of the Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka at present;

(c) the value of relief materials supplied from India to Sri Lanka so far since the Indo-Sri Lanka accord;

(d) what is the daily total expenditure incurred by India on the Indian

Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka; and

(e) the extent to which the Indian Peace Keeping Force has been able to keep peace there?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The initial strength of the IPKF was about 10,000 personnel.

(b) The present strength of IPKF is approximately 50,000.

(c) As on 24 February, 1988, 5582.89 tons of relief material had been sent to Sri Lanka. The value of these material is not readily available.

(d) The expenditure, direct and indirect, consists of a large number of items and the exact figures are not readily available.

(e) The IPKF presence in Sri Lanka and its operations have to be seen in the context of their mission which is to implement the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement and ensure the security and safety of all communities in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. The IPKF have succeeded in establishing near normal conditions in the North and its operations to fulfil their mission in other areas are continuing.

Production of Atomic Bomb by India

1050. SHRI DINKARRAO GOVINDRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scientists at Science Congress held in Pune recently have made a demand that India should not produce Atom Bomb; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Government have seen press reports attributed to some scientists, but no official records of statements made at the Sicence Congress held at Pune are available.

(b) Government have made it clear on many occasions that our atomic energy programme is aimed at peaceful purposes.

Electronic goods manufactured in India

1051. SHRI F. M. KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the field of electronics;

(b) the instruments manufacturing in India at present;

(c) whether many western countries are buyers of Indian electronic goods; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and the electronic instruments that have a prospective market in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The production of electronics during 1987 is estimated at Rs. 4800 crores compared to Rs. 3460 crores during 1986, thus achieving a growth rate of about 33%.

(b) Instruments being manufactured in India at present include a large variety of Test and Measuring Instruments, Analytical Instruments, Electro-Medical Instruments, Agri-Electronics Instruments, Mining Electronics Instruments, Nuclear Instruments, Geoscientific Instruments, Textile Instruments, Industrial and Automation Equipment, Process Control Equipment, Power Electronics Equipment, etc.